WINTER'S BLASTS.

Forty-Eight Hours of Rain and High Wind.

DAMAGE IN NEW YORK.

Two Vessels Wrecked Near Cape Hatteras.

EXTENT OF THE GALE

Streams Flooded and Property Injured from Virginia to the Canadian Boundary.

From early morning until late last evening the rain fell with unrelenting severity and pitiless constancy, while the wind, which blew at from thirty-six to forty miles per hour, played fierce pranks with unprotected headgear and unstanchioned umbrellas. The old adage has it, "It never rains but it pours," which exactly describes yesterday's storm. Properly peaking, it cannot be said that it rained, for the er rushed about the streets in blinding sheets, and the unfortunate pedestrian who was com-pelled to be abroad was wrapped in them the HERALD Weather Bureau had determined the soming of the storm beyond dispute, or rather the of two storms-for this one, we are assured on the highest authority, was the union of two from the northwest—and though Monday was a fit precursor to just such a carnival of the elements as surprise to most of us. Especially was it a surprise to those who were out late the night before, for about midnight the clouds seemed to be breaking away, although only sufficiently to realize for those es the opening stanza of Bayard Taylor's "Storm

> The clouds are scudding across the moon; A misty light is on the sea; The wind in the shrouds has a wintry tune, And the foam is flying free. THE MISERIES OF THE STORM.

To the minds of such as godown to the sea in ships anything short of a hurricane on land passes for little more than a pretty stiff breeze. The landsman reske a breeze for a storm he knows, at least if he is a Yorker, what a storm in Broadway is; but yes rday's tempest outdid the experiences of most o us. Umbrellas snapped as soon as they were opened, and turned themselves wrong side out in the most undignified manner. The loss in this kind of property—f property it can be called, since it has been held by grave judges that to steal one is not larceny—was immense, and many a wife last night met her husband with sad reproaches because he brought home broken the umbrellas which he borrowed from her in the morning. But the people who managed to keep their umbrellas in position were after all worse off than those who lost them. As it was impossible to keep the umbrellas erect and steer aright at the same time there were many dreadful collisions in Broadway, and every street corner was more dangerous than Hatteras or Kitty Hawk. In crossing the street the danger was greatly enhanced, for while the colliding crafts were sheering off it was next to impossible to avoid being Umbrellas snapped as soon as they were opened, enhanced, for while the colliding crafts were goff it was next to impossible to avoid being wn by the stages. To the man trying to pilot down Broadway or around the corner it was onsotation to be told in the evening newathat the storm centre had already passed lile. Cape Lookout and Kitty Hawk, where esterly winds and clearing weather began to.

To get out of the gale was every man's aspiand only when they were fortunate enough to sed did most people begin to enjoy the humors torm.

to goods in stores which were not above high water mark.

In the neighborhood of Coney Island considerable samage was done by the storm.

HOUSES BLOWN DOWN.

While the storm was at its height yesterday aftermoon a loud crash slarmed the dwellers in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue and Fifty-second street, and it was feared at first that some tenanted buildings had been blown down and serious injury done to life or limb. A mass of beams and brickwork lying across the sidewalk in front of a row of new structures, however, tended to quiet such fears and show where the harm had really been done. It was a portion of the houses at Nos. 136 and 138 West Fifty-second street that had come down, and when the police reached the scene they learned that by a happy chance no that had come down, and when the police reached the scene they learned that by a happy chance no one was passing at the time and that the edifices were unfinished and without inmates. The following was found to be the history of the row which was affected by yesterday's accident:—A few months ago Mr. charles Bodencamp, of No. 246 East Seventy-nith street, arranged with a builder to erect five houses, extending from No. 136 to No. 146 West Fifty-second street. Those located at Nos. 140, 142, 144 and 146 were pushed through rapidly and are now almost complete. Work on the other two languished, and when the recent rains began the two side and the rear wall were up and a portion of the front was built as high as the second story. This section of it was composed of fire brick, with copings of sandstone, the beams were adjusted and a part of the roof finished. During the storm the rains loosened the mortar and the masonry began to yield. Then when the high winds of yesterday began to blow the whole front of the houses shook, and late in the afternoon it gave way before the blast and went down with a rumble like thunder. Part of the brickwork fell on the pavement, but most fell inward, driving down the wooden beams and bringing a section of the roof with it. The exact damage done was not ascertaimed.

DAMAGE TO A CHURCH.

done was not ascertained.

DAMAGE TO A CHURCH.

Shortly after this the roof of an unfinished building in avenue A, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, was blown off, and part of it fell on the frame Methodist Church on the southwest corner of avenue A and Eighty-second street. A damage of \$1,500 was sustained. The walls of the building are pronounced unsafe, and the Superintendent of Buildings was notified.

\$1,500 was sustained. The walls of the building are pronounced unsafe, and the Superintendent of Buildings was notified.

The west wall of a new building in process of erection on 1620 street, near Tenth avenue, was blown down by the wind yesterday morning, but did no one any bodily injury.

The southeast wind and rain storm of yesterday was unusually severe in the lower bay, where several yessels which were at anchor experienced a rough time in weathering the gale. The oyster sloops in Prince's Bay and those at anchor off Seguin's Point took shelter under Ward's Point. The vessels along the east shore at anchor had a hard time holding to their anchors. The two Sandy Hook pilot boats, Enchantress and Pet, No. 9, were driven close in shore at Stapleton, but finally succeeded in riding out the gale in safety. At the height of the storm it was very difficult for the Staten Island ferry boats to make their landings.

in safety. At the height of the storm it was very dificult for the Staten Island ferry boats to make their landings.

Between three and four o'clock yesterday atternoon the schooner Connecticut, of New York, while lying in the Bay, broke from her port anchor. She drifted toward the Central Railroad dock, where she collided with a barge, breaking away her boom, which in falling crashed through and completely demolished the cabin of the barge. The schooner continued toward the South dock, where a number of boatmen hastened to her assistance. James Weish and George Munsey, two of the crew of the barge Taunton, of Massachusetts, who, with several others, were engaged in the effort to keep the vessel from crashing against the docks, say that when the schooner first drifted there was an old man on board, but that after when had been made fast to the South dock no trace of the man could be found and they believed that he had been washed overboard. The vessel is what is known as a canal schooner and had just discharged a load of fish guano. As she lay last night rolling against the side of the raircoad dock the boatmen who hung around asserted their belief that she was so old that she would go to pieces before daylight. Up to a late hour no one appeared at the dock who could tell anything of her captain or crew. No search was made for the man who had been seen on board and disappeared before the schooner was secured.

DAMAGE AT CONEY ISLAND.

banks of the creek, becoming alarmed for their safety made a hasty exit from their frail habitations, taking with them such articles as they could carry.

JR., AND THE NOVA SCOTIAN BARK BELLE LEIGH, AT CAPE HATTERAS-ALL HANDS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1878. The signal service station at Cape Hatteras reports o the Chief Signal Officer as follows:—"The brig William Mallory, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., Captain Thomas C. Forsyth, loaded with bone ash and horns, Thomas C. Forsyth, loaded with bone ash and horns, from Buenos Ayres, consigned to George F. Brown, of New York, and owned by C. H. Mallory & Co., came ashore at half-past two o'clock this morning. Her crew of nine, all told, the Captain and his wife, are saved. The vessel is of 329 tons burden. She has bliged and will probably prove a total wreck. She lies four miles south of the station, high and dry, head on.

The signal station at Cape Hatteras also reports as follows:—"The barkantine Belle Keith, Captain McDonald, of Nova Scotia, in ballast, is ashore cleven miles south of this station. All the crew are saved."

THE SCHOONER JANET S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1878. The Signal Corps station at New London, Conn. reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows:—"The British schooner Janet S., which went ashore Decem-ber 2, was brought into port this morning by the tug Relief, and will go on the marine ways for repairs."

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10, 1878. A telegram from Lynchburg reports heavy rains, and that the James River has risen eight feet and is still rising. North River, at Lexington, has risen five feet and is still rising. It was raining heavily at the latter place this afternoon. A heavy rain prevailed here last night and up to three P. M. to-day. A serious flood in the James River is probable.

NORPOLE, Va., Dec. 10, 1878.

A heavy rain storm commenced in this section last night. The fall of rain is very great.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM IN DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA-HEAVY BAIN AND OVER-

FLOWING STREAMS.

East Stroudsburg, Dec. 10, 1878.

A heavy rain storm has prevailed here for the past twenty-four hours, accompanied by a strong south-east wind. All the streams in this locality have raised about eight feet since the morning, and serious trouble is apprehended through this section of the country unless the storm ceases immediately.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Dec. 10, 1878, It has been raining continuously for the past forty-eight hours. The west branch of the Susquehanna River at this place is fourteen feet above low water mark, and is rising fifteen inches an hour.

At Westport the banks are full and the water is still

rising.

Lycoming Creek is very high, and some portions of Mewberry are reported under water.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Dec. 10, 1878.

The Lehigh River is eight feet above low water mark and still rising.

READING, Pa., Dec. 10, 1878.

The Schuylkill River, in consequence of recent rains, has risen five feet above low water mark. Unless the rain continues 16 serious damage is apprehended.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Dec. 10, 1878.

It has been raining here since yesterday morning
The west branch at this point has been rising at the
rate of nine inches per hour since noon, and is not
seven and a half feet above low water mark.

seven and a hair rect above low water mark. A serious overflow is feared,
Bald Eagle Creek has overflowed its banks and is flooding the lower end of the city.
Reports from Clearheld say the river is rising ten inches per hour.
All the small streams are very high. At this hour (ten P. M.) it is raining hard.

No damage has been reported in this locality from the rain storm which has prevailed here since yesterday, excepting temporary stoppage of mining at several points in consequence of the overflow of small streams. Should the rain continue mining operations will be interrupted.

It has been raining steadily here for two days and the storm still continues. Advices from the sur-rounding country report the rivers and streams greatly swollen, and it is feared that serious damage will result from floods.

IN NEW JERSEY.

The storm did considerable damage in the vicinity of Paterson, N. J. At Wyckoff this evening Jardine's dam, a large structure, gave way to the pressure of the water, which rushed down with such force as to sweep away everything in its path. The Midland Railroad bridge, at Wortendyke, was destroyed and travel is suspended on that road. More washes are

anticipated.

The river was so swollen that the low points of ground were completely covered. The water was level with the platform at the railroad depot, and was within a few inches of the locomotive fires. No sertous washes are yet reported, although it is thought they cannot be averted.

SEVERITY OF THE STORM ON THE JERSEY COAST.

LONG BRANCH, Dec. 10, 1878. At noon to-day the rain storm which has con tinued without cessation since Sunday night suddenly changed into a gale. The wind, which was tornado. It was accompanied by heavy rain and a and Sandy Hook report that there have been no marine accidents, but the damage all along the southern shore by wind and rain is reported great. Between this place and the Horseshoe the storm was the most severe. The only damage done was the carrying away of a few bathing houses, overturning summer houses and flooding several fishermen's huts at Sallalee, near Scabright. The Sandy Hook boat made only one trip, at eight A. M. After that time it was too perflous to cross the bay, and all travel over the Southern Railroad between New York and Long Branch was suspended. South and Perth Amboy suffered considerably by the waters of Raritan Bay, which flooded the buildings along the bay creek. Between Monmouth Beach and Asbury Park huge patches of the occan bluft have been washed away, and the beach is changed in many places. The uprooting of cedar trees, overturning of bath houses and the blowing down of fences is the only damage reported from Ocean Grove and Deal Beach. In the vicinity of Spring Lake and Shasaquan the storm toward night was most severe, it then having veered around to the southeast.

The force of the storm has brocked up the old inlet from the Squan River to the sea, but it also opened a new inlet, much broader and of greater depth than the old one, and one in which coasting vessels of light draught can enter. To-night the wind is blowing a stiff gale from the southeast, but the rain has ceased. great. Between this place and the Horseshoe the

DAMAGE ALONG THE HUDSON-FORTY FEET OF RAILBOAD TRACK CARRIED AWAY

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1878. A heavy southeast rain storm has prevailed along the Hudson since noon yesterday. To-day the tide was higher than it has been for years, and many piers and wharves were submerged. Passengers from the steamer Martin were landed in small boats. All the streams leading into the Hudson are swellen. In some places the track of the Hudson

In some places the track of the Hudson River Railroad is submerged. Forty feet of the track is washed out, south of Garrison's, near Highland Station, and no train has come north of the break since a quarter to two o'clock P. M. to-day. A wrecking train and gangs of men have gone there, and expect to get trains through by midnight. Further damage is feared from the high water at two o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

LATER REPORTS.

A washout has also occurred near Peckskill, and the down track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company is disabled by high water. The first Pacific express has been sent out of New York over the Harlem road. The New York special train, leaving here at 4:50 P. M., the way train leaving here at ten minutes to four P. M., and the half-past seven P. M. express, all bound south, are lying this side of Pecksville, and may not get through to-night. The next high water occurs at two A. M., but the water is now very high and still rising. Several minor washouts are reported south of here. No serious trouble is reported from the north.

BAILROAD PROPERTY NEAR UTICA DESTROYED. Utica, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1878. Heavy rain has fallen almost incessantly during the past thirty-six hours and is still pouring. The Mohawk River is rising, but no damage has been re-ported thus far. The Chenango River, at Sherburne, is higher than since 1855. Railroad and other bridges in the valley are threatened. Some private property is damaged and more is in danger.

STREAMS OVERPLOWING NEAR PORT JERVIS-RAILROAD TRAVEL IMPEDED-A BRIDGE CAR-

The heavy rain which commenced falling yesterday morning still continues and is causing unprecedented freshets in all streams in this vicinity, as well as obstructing both railway and highway travel. The outlet of the reservoir of the Port Jervis Water Company is overflowing its banks and doing much damage to property. The Neversink at Cuddebackville, on the line of the

and Hudson Canal, is overflowing its banks, cutting off travel to this place. Trains are losing time by running cautiously over the Delaware division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, but as yet there has been no serious detention. Bridge No. 2, which is one hundred feet long and thirty-two feet high, and situated near Stephens' Point, on the Jefferson branch, was carried away late this afternoon. Unless the storm abutes during the night great damage may be expected.

THE LOWER PART OF ELMIRA UNDER WATER. ELMIRA, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1878. It has rained here for the past twenty-four hours.

The Chemung River is higher than it has been for years. Newtown Creek has overflowed its banks and the lower part of the city is under water. Hoffman Creek is also overflowing. Much damage has been done.

A TRAIN RUNS INTO A FIFTY-POOT WASHOUT NARROW ESCAPE OF THE ENGINEER.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Dec. 10, 1878 Railroad ran into a fifty-foot washout this afternoon, at West Deerfield, and the locomoand six cars went in. Had the train not been running slowly all of the cars would have gone in. George Field, the engineer, was seriously injured by striking a telegraph pole in jumping. The east bound express train, which was due at the scene of disaster a few minutes later, would probably have gone into the washout with terrible results had it not been anticipated by the extra. West bound trains will be delayed until after midnight.

VERMONT ALSO SUFFERING FROM THE FLOOD-FALL OF A LARGE BUILDING.

BRATTLEBORO, Dec. 10, 1878. One of the severest storms since the eventful flood of 1869 has prevailed since yesterday morning, when it began with snow, continuing until nine P. M., when it changed to heavy rain, which continues with unabated fury. The Whetstone at the lower end of the village has rapidly risen until now the water is nearly as high as it was ever seen in this stream. Most of the inhabitants in that vicinity have been removed in boats, with portions of their personal effects, to places of safety. At the present time it is impossible to estimate the damage.

A large three story building has fallen into the stream and is a total wreck. It is thought no lives were lost, though the building fell without warning. The water is still rising. The rain continues without abatement, and the Connecticut River is rising rupidly. No accounts have been received of the effects of the storm in the surrounding country. Great excitement prevails here. which continues with unabated fury. The Whetstone

THE STREETS OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., FLOODED. NORTHAMPTON, Dec. 10, 1878.

ing at nightfall Monday and still continues. The Mill River is higher than ever before, not except-Mill River is higher than ever before, not excepting the time of the great flood. Water is flowing into Maple street district and will flood fifty houses. An immense amount of damage would result from a further rise of three inches. Northampton dike is threatened. The water has backed into many house and factory cellars. The Northampton and New Haven Railroad track is washed away south of the town and travel is suspended. Welsh End iron bridge in Northampton has been swept away and three other bridges are in imminent danger. There are reports of great damage from points further up the river.

ROUGH WEATHER OFF THE RHODE ISLAND COAST-THE FALL RIVER STEAMERS DE-

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 10, 1878. A furious storm has raged here all day, and it shows no signs of abating at this writing. The steamer Bristol, Fall River line, came

The steamer Bristol. Fall River line, came through from New York this morning, arriving about three hours late. The Old Colony went outside last night, but was obliged to return, owing to the heavy weather, and both boats are at this end of the route to-night. Owing to the severity of the storm neither of them will venture out to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10, 1878.

A southeast gale of uncommon severity, accompanied by a heavy rain, prevailed here this afternoon, with the highest tide of the scason. This evening the gale abated just in time to prevent a serious overflow of the docks. A large building on Carpenter street, formerly Huntoon's cigar factory, which was blocked up preparatory to removal, was wrecked by the wind; the loss is \$3,000.

THE COTTON CROP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 10, 1878. The Memphis Cotton Exchange report for Novem-er, which embraces the districts of West Tennes-ee, North Mississippi, North Arkansas and North Alabama, shows the following aggregate replies:-

Weather.—Seventeen reports it never was better, 85 very favorable, 100 more favorable than last year. Picking.—The cotton crop is reported as being from 75 to 100 per cent gathered; average, 85 per cent harvested. Picking will be consummated by the 5th to the 30th of December; average date, 14th

of December.

Yim.b.—Thirty-seven answers report a greater yield
than last year; eighteen about the same, forty-seven
less, the average being five per cent less than last

year.

MARKETING.—The crop is variously reported at from eight to seventy-five per cent sent to market at the close of November, the average being forty per

cent.
MISCRLLANEOUS.—Sixty-six complain of serious damage by drought during the months of July. damage by drought during the months of July, August and September which caused serious shedding of fruit and premature ripening. Nineteen report much damage by rains, which caused excessive growth of the plant and light fruitage. Much damage is reported by the ravages of the boll worm. Seventsen report the season as having been a good average or better for all crope.

Lanon.—Eighty-eight report laborers working well and their general morale good. Fourteen report them working moderately well. Eleven, that the morale of the laborers is not good.

Galveston. Dec. 9, 1878.

the laborers is not good.

The Cotton Exchange crop report for November shows favorable weather for packing, consequently cotton is clear and of good quality. The average yield reported is forty per cent larger in forty-one counties, the same in four, and twenty-five per cent less than last year in eleven counties. Seven-eighths of the crop has been gathered and sixty-six per cent marketed.

RISHOP AND COBB.

HOW THE PRINCIPAL OF A BRACE OF ALLEGED MURDERERS WILL TESTIFY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

Nonwith, Conn., Dec. 19, 1878.
William Maloney, whose term of imprisonment has expired for killing Kennedy, states that Bishop told him in jail he should testify against Katie Cobb on the trial for poisoning her husband, which evidence would tend to convict her of murder. Then he will be sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

FIRE ON BROADWAY.

A fire was discovered last night on the fourth floor of the five story marble front building located at No. 581 Broadway, which was occupied, with several others, by W. T. Low, who keeps an artificial others, by W. T. Low, who keeps an artificial flower factory. He sustained a loss of \$2,000, which is covered by insurance, as is the \$250 damage which was done by water to the American Clock Company's establishment on the first floor. The building is owned by Mr. Wilkes, whose loss of \$1,000 is also covered. During the fire it was feared that the noise of the engines might create a commotion in Tony Pastor's Theatre, which adjoins the building, og in Niblo's Garden, which is exactly opposite. When it was found, however, that the fire could be easily controlled the audiences were not disturbed.

MUNICIPAL NOTES.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday laid over a reso lution giving permission to the New York Elevated Railway and the Fordham and Morrisania Railroad companies to connect their roads by laying tracks over Harlem Bridge.

over Harlem Bridge.

The Commissioner of Public Works has been directed by the Common Council to notify the New York Elevated Railway Company to remove their staircnases at Houston street and the Bowery and the stations at Ninth street and Third avenue, so that they will not discommode the sidewalks.

Another proposition was yesterday submitted from the New York Steam Supply Company to the Aldermen asking for permission to make a trial of their system of steam heating in some part of the city.

The Corporation Counsel yesterday sent a communication to the Aldermen, in which he states that a test case is now on the calendar of the Supreme Court, General Term, brought against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, as to the power of the city to exact car license fees from the horse railroad corporations.

BRIEF LIBERTY.

Lorenzo McCormick, the young man arrested in Newark a week ago on a warrant issued by Judge Meehan, of Jersey City, at the instance of Emma Mechan, of Jersey City, at the instance of Emma Wilson, who charged him with bigamy, was brought Wilson, who charged him with bigamy, was brought before Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Court, yesterday, upon a habeas corpus, and discharged. McCormick had not proceeded far upon his way to the depot to take the train for Newark when ne was accosted by a constable, who took him into custody upon a warrant issued by Judge Mechan on a charge of adultery. He was taken back to his quarters in the County Jail: but the story of his rearrest having reached Judge Knapp he at once granted a second writ of habeas corpus, returnable at ten A. M. to-day. THE MILLENNIUM COMING.

HENRY SCHROEDER CLAIMS TO POSSESS A COM-MISSION FROM HEAVEN TO ESTABLISH A NEW

If the predictions of Henry Schroeder, made at his esidence, corner of Fifty-second street and Lexingon avenue, last evening, come true the millennius t will certainly not be the fault of Henry Schroeder, ex-music teacher, and now specially commissioned to establish "the Millennial Mother Church" and make a New Jerusalem out of New York. The the meeting which was to enable Mr. Schroeder to pertect all his arrangements, but he confided his heavenly plans to a few members of the press, and quoted several lines from a long document that is to "Much darkness prevails, hence light must be showered upon mankind." "The majority of the people live for mammon only, scandalize their parents after death, robthe graves of others, while all of us daily pray 'Thy kingdom come.'" "The question to be answered is, Shall this world be made a paradise or a hell? The only way to secure happiness is to estab-

and the New Jerusalem, a paternal government, a common brotherhood, and the time of deliverance shall have come."

BOW HE RECEIVED HIS COMMISSION.

"Now, Mr. Schroeder," asked the Hebald reporter, "how did you happen to be selected by Providence for this particular business?"

"My experience began three years ago, sir, after I had passed twenty-live years of my life in darkness; I began to seek for the truth and found it. On Good Friday two years ago I was in a High Episcopal church. I had been there for over two hours on my knees, and I was in the act of rising, when I was pressed upon my back as if to remain. I could not rise. My name was called, "Schroeder! Schroeder! Again it was called with a voice of thunder. I looked around to see if anybody was there who knew me, but they were all strangers, and I remained upon my knees till three o'clock in communion with the Lord. Since then I have received almost daily ample evidence of the Lord's prosence. I have been urged on by special inspiration for at least a year past to inaugurate the new movement. I have been made to understand that the coming of our Lord will not be my the body, but it will be a spiritual coming. The return of the Hebrews, as in the sixtieth chapter of Issiah, has been pointed out to me as being an event of the immediate future. I have most reductantly taken this step to regenerate mankind, but considering the great unbelief all around us and the differences of opinion that exist as to the truth of the Christian religion in the fundamental principles, I am enabled by the Holy unbeiler all around us and the differences or opinion that exist as to the truth of the Christian religion in the fundamental principles, I am enabled by the Holy Spirit to give light and instruction which shall convince the most doubting mind. I am beginning this great work single-handed, without assistance."

Mr. Schroeder then stated that the mission conferred upon him from heaven would be made more generally known after the second preliminary meeting, to be held on Friday evening next.

UNITARIAN CONVENTION.

OPENING EXERCISES LAST NIGHT-REV. DR. FREEMAN'S DISCOURSE ON THE TRANSLATION OF THE RIBLE INTO MODERN ROUTVALENTS.

The Unitarian Convention opened last night in nue and Thirty-fourth street, Rev. Dr. E. E. pronouncing the opening prayer. Rev. James Freeman, of Boston, delivered an eloquent discourse on the "Translation of the Bible Into Modern Equivalents," taking his text from II. Samuel, iii., 10. He said the Jewish kingdom was a fact of politics-the translation of Israel from the translated from this to a higher world, he said, and the Bible was translated by be-English in the time of King James. Since that time a great deal has been learned about the Scriptures. A new translation of the Scriptures is now being prepared by eminent scholars of all denominations in England and America, and if honestly done it will the New Testament which seems positively to teach the Trinity will have to be left out, because the best scholars have long since agreed that it has no right to be there. The passage where our Saviour is made to say, "These shall go away into everlasting punishment, and the righteous into life eternal," ought to read, "These shall go away into the suffering of eternity," meaning the sufferings and joys of the eternal world as distinguished from those of the temporal world. The Greek word, which is now translated, according to the whim of the translators, seventy times "damnation," fourteen times "judgment" and six times "condemnation" will be rendered in a more uniform way. The word "hell," in our English Bible, is the rendering of two wholly different Greeks words, one of which is used eleven times and the other twelve. The only place where the Apostle Paul uses either word in any of his epistles, our translator made it not "hell" but the "grave"—"O Death, where is thy sting! O Grave, where its thy victory!" If the word "hell" but the "grave"—"O Death, where is thy sting! O Grave, where is thy victory!" If the word "hell" were entirely omitted and another more correct phrase substituted, it ought to be no great loss, since neither the Apostles Peter. Paul, or John use this word in gospel or epistle. A new translation out of Greek into English will be an advantage, but a more important translation is that which takes the Bible out of the words of speech in Judea in the first century into the American words of speech in the nineteenth century. It is surprising how we talk in Jewish phraseology of Sabbaths, justification, atonement, sacrifices, remission of sin, justification, atonement, sacrifices, remission of sin, and been recently working. The out

speech in the nineteenth century. It is surprising how we talk in Jewish phraseology of Saibbaths, justification, atonement, sacrifices, remission of sin, purification and the like; and this Jewish phraseology should be wheel away and a modern terminology substituted.

But there is yet another translation of the Bible which we are capable of making for ourselves. It is the most useful of all translations, and without it the Bible is of very little value. It is to translate, not Hebrew or Greek words into English words, but Hebrew and Greek facts into English and American facts. It is to translate the men and the notions of the Bible into their modern equivalents.

Rev. R. S. Shippin, of Boston, secretary of the Unitarian Society, announced the programme for today. The Convention will assemble at ten o'clock under the presidency of Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, and Rev. Charles F. Dole, of Jamaica Plains, Mass., will read an essay on "Three Steps of Roligious Progress." At eleven o'clock there will be an extempore discussion on "The Work to Which Liberals Are Called by the Exigencies of the Times." Remarks on the subject are expected from Rev. R. R. Shippin, Boston; Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, of New York; Rev. Alonzo F. Abbott, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Rev. George Batchelor, Salem, Mass.; Rev. James De Normandie, Portsmouth, N. H., and Rev. Martin K. Schermerhorn, Newport, R. L. At half-past one P. M. there will be a collation in the chapel, at half-past two a business meeting will be held, and at half-past seven a missionary meeting will assemble. The general subject of "The Present Word of the Liberal Faith to the World' will be treated of by Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Rev. Minot J. Savage and Rev. John G. Brooks, all of Boston; Rev. Fielder Israel, Salem, Mass; Rev. Samuel R. Catthrop, Syraeuse, N. Y., and Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bellows, New York.

ANOTHER SYNAGOGUE DISTURBED.

SHEARITH ISBAEL PROPOSING TO FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF SHARRAI TEPHILAH-THE LADIES THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The electors of the congregation of Shearith Israel held a strictly private meeting last evening, at which some proposed changes in the ordinances and customs of the Jawish service were discussed at length. There was a large attendance in the synagogue in Ninetoenth street, near the corner of Fifth avenue, but a reporter of the HERALD was assured by Mr. Wolf, the secretary, that there was no lack of harmony. In the same breath he was refused admittance. Three members, whose names were withheld, had issued a call, ostensibly to obtain a consideration of certain points in church government merely disciplinary, but as

tensibly to obtain a consideration of certain points in church government merely disciplinary, but as there was a small party in favor of making sweeping innovations it was expected that there would be an effort to test the sense of those present on this mooted subject.

The necessity of greater order in the synagegue on the day of worship had been felt by many, and the amendment of the regulations in order to check the irreverent tendency of certain members was earnestly urged. Those engaged in this movement are avowedly stanch orthodox, and do not wish to do anything that can change one jot or ititle the character of the ritual. Another party, however, desire to shorten the ritual so that the services will be less wearisome. They also protess the most perfect orthodoxy. Still another party seems to have been stimulated by the example of the congregation of Shaarai Tephnish, in Forty-fourth street, and is anxious to bring to a vote the question of the sexes sitting together at worship and also that of removing their head coverings.

The policy of secresy was closely observed by the electors, and the exact nature of what occurred could not be learned. It was claimed by certain members that no determinate action could be taken last night, as the radical reforms referred to could not be made without changing the constitution of the synagegue, to do which would, require a meeting called by two-thirds of the congregation. A ratification by another meeting would also be necessary. Whatever was done, therefore, was merely preliminary to further action. It was evident, however, from remarks let drop by some of the would-be innovators that there is enough latent feeling in the congregation to cause a tolerably exciting contest before the questions which were raised last evening have been fully decided. There is no doubt that the young members are strongly enisted on the side of reform, although it is asserted on the other hand that orthodoxy will command a very large majority.

THE ELECTRIC

An Authoritative Explanation of Edison's Great Invention.

PRODUCED BY INCANDESCENCE.

Why the Secret Has Been So Carefully Guarded.

A NEW GENERATOR.

After a careful examination of Edison's electric light, lasting several hours, during which all facilities were afforded me by the great inventor in person, am enabled to give the readers of the HERALD the only authoritative description of the same thus far published. Hitherto there have appeared at intervals in journals, so-called descriptions of the light, some absurd in their variance from the truth, others approximating the real facts and one or two accurately hitting upon a part of Edison's system; but none before the which I now present do not comprise the light in all its details, as many parts of the system, which is exceedingly complex, are not yet sufficiently protected by patents to warrant the of the thousands of other inventors all over the world who are eagerly working on the subject of electric lighting to learn his plans has made Edison unusually secretive, and, while willing to give the public at large the benefit of whatever he has accomplished, he teels it necessary to his own protection to withhold the secrets of his inventions and discoveries until such time as all are properly secured by patents. Scarcely a day passes without witnessing some suxious inquirers Menlo Park in the hope of learning some of the inventors's plans, and letters and telegrams inquiring, suggesting and proposing with reference to the electric light arrive without number: but to all up to the present time that part of the laboratory containing the substance of the invention has been closed. Edison now, however, feels safe in acquainting the public with the contour of his system.

acquainting the public with the contour of his system.

AN ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION.

First, it may be promised that the popular idea that Edison's invention is embraced in one or two patents is exceedingly erroneous. Before it is absolutely complete it will probably be covered by thirty or perhaps forty patents. Our patent laws do not permit the embracing in one set of specifications all the details of a complex plan—each distinct feature must be patented by itself. This was the case with Edison's stock telegraph instrument, which, although not nearly so complex as the electric light, is protected by forty patents. It was also the case with his automatic system of telegraphy, the patents covering which number forty-six. His quadruplex telegraph, an apparatus a trific in comparison with the electric light so far as minute details are concerned, required for all its parts eleven patents. The various parts of the system of his electric lighting are probably as numerous and require as many patents for complete protection as did the system of lighting by gas, with its purifiers, gasometers, retorts and the hundred other appliances all going to make up the entire plan. Among the appliances of the electric light which will have to be secured before the light proper and the various forms of conductors and lamps to meet the diversity in the wants of the consumers, switches and coolers, besides the different portions of the light proper and the various forms of conductors and lamps to meet the diversity in the wants of the consumers. When all these are completed—and not a day passes without a marked advance toward their completion—the electric light of the wizard of Menlo Park will be ready for inspection, criticism and use, but not before.

In THE LANDARTONE.

trie light of the wizard of Menlo Park will be ready for inspection, criticism and use, but not before. In THE LABORATORY.

I saw the invention to-day under peculiarly favorable circumstances. The drenching rain and heree tornado that beat against and almost rocked the laboratory had proved a boon to the inventor and his assistants in affording them a day of comparative rest from the army of visitors that almost continually beset the wizard's sanctum from Monday morning to Saturday night. Only one or two had braved the storm, and these were nild in their demands, insisting only on seeing the megaphone, tasimeter and telephone, and graciously refraining from caling for songs and recitations from the phonograph and from asking for a detailed history of the progress of the electric light from the beginning to the present time. On this account probably all the immates were in good humor when I called. Mr. Griffin, the inventor's private secretary, was poring over a batch of correspondence half a foot high, while he peacefully indulged in a meerschaum, filling the office with clouds of smoke. Mr. Batchelor, the chief assistant, was cheerily whistling over a lathe on which he was engaged. Edison himself was on the second floor of the laboratory, the picture of ease and content. Before him, on a table, were five or six of the laboratory, the picture of the or which the wise of the laboratory, the picture of the order him, on a table, were of the laboratory corps were enggaed in various occupations. All seemed happy in the fact that they could pursue their several occupations without in-

could pursue their server.

"So two of your patents for the electric light have been allowed in Washington?" began your correspondent, explanatory of his visit.

"That's what I hear," replied the inventor, clearing away a pile of scientific books from a corner of the table to give more room to a few cells of a battery on the cellor.

public?"

"That don't necessarily follow," said Mr. Edison, still arranging the battery. "Two patents don't amount to much when thirty or forty are necessary. I am not yet advised which claims have been allowed are numbers 156 and 162, but what particular points they cover I can't now say."

"Then you have other patents pending?"
"By all means. I have at the present time eleven in the Patent Office. The system, you know, is a little complex."

numbers is and icz, but what particular points they cover I can't how say.

"Then you have other patents pending?"

"By all means. I have at the present time eleven in the Patent Office. The system, youknow, is a little complex."

After some further preliminary conversation Edison accorded me the privilege of examining in detail the lamp and the other appliances going to make up the light, explaining the parts with a logical conciseness that brough tout all in perfect clearness. I took down the points in detail and submitted the same to his inspection to insure accuracy. After revising and correcting the same, and in some places striking out parts as describing the invention too much in detail, he gave his approval.

How the Light is Produced.

The light is produced by incandescence. The conductor, which is made incandescent by the electrical current passing through it, is a small, curiously shaped apparatus, consisting of a high alloy of platinum and iridium, which cannot be melted under 5,000 degrees Fabrusheit. A sufficient quantity of this metal is placed in each burner to give a light equal to that of a gas jet. De vices of exceeding simplicity, and, as repeated experiments have proved, of equal reliability, are connected with the lamp. They surmount the apparent impossibility of regulating the strength of the light. This lamp, when placed in the electric circuit in which a strong current circulates is absolutely independent of the strength of the current. This Edison considers one of the vital features of the invention. Thus, if the regulator is set so that the light gives only, say, ten candle power, no increase in the strength of the current will increase its brilliancy.

Each light is independent of all others in the circuit, A thousand may be fed from the same conductor and the extinguishing of all but one will have on that one, Elison claims, no perceptible effect. Each lamp in the circuit, by means of the regulator; a description of which latter lise not for the passage of the electric current in pr

in hundreds of lamps make it impossible to calculate the strength of the current or size of the conductors. It would be as difficult supplying gas from one main where each burner varied from excessive limits with the rapidity of lightning. Besides in the case of carbon points many hundreds reacting on each other cause such an unsteadiness in the light as to be unbearable. Lighting by incandescence Edison claims is free from any of these defects.

Since Edison undertook the problem of lighting by incandescence many attempts have been made in the same direction, but owing either to a lack of knowledge or a misconception of the cost of electricity, the devices and improvements were such that as much current had to be supplied when the lamps were not lighted as when they were. Great loss was in consequence entailed.

Edison's electric light may be briefly summed up in saying that the lamps used give a light by incandescence of five, ten or fifteen candle power. It gives off no deleterious gases. No consumption of material takes place and the proportion of heat to light is infinitely less than that from a gas jet.

Whether he will permit to be made public the specifications of the claims for which patents have just been allowed Edison has not yet decided. Should he doem if necessary for his protection for the subsequent patents he may under the Patent laws, file the specifications in the secret archives of the Patent Office for a period sufficiently long to enable him to secure the necessary patents. Vesterday another specification for a British patent was sent by him to his patent solicitor, making the third protecting his light in Great Britain.

LIGHT FROM ONE CELL OF BATTERY.

In the course of his experiments on the electric light Edison made the discovery that he could, by a certain combination in the form of the metal used in his lamp, secure sufficient light form the electricity generated from one cell of battery to enable him to read by. The cell used was an ordinary one of Daniels battery. To his surprise—f

OBITUARY.

EPHRAIM H. JENNEY. Ephraim H. Jenney, an old and well known rest

dent of New York, who had been connected with the business department of the New York Tribune for yesterday. He was stricken with paralysis while crossing the City Hall Park about two weeks ago, and did not recover from its effects. In many relations he was known to a vast num-ber of persons, and his manners and views were so eccentric that he was never forgotten by those who met him. For a great many years he he was connected and in that capacity made many gether with a fine and strongly marked face, gave him gether with a fine and strongly marked face, gave him a striking appearance and impressed his figure upon the minds of many who never knew his name. He was a native of Leicester, Vt., where he first saw the light in 1906, and he graduated from the Middlebury College in 183L. He began life by teaching school and studying medicine at Saratoga, in this State. Later he removed to this city, where he concluded his medical studies and opened a classical school, which developed into the New York Institute, of which he was principal as well as proprietor. With the opening and improveopened a classical school, which developed into the New York Institute, of which he was principal as well as proprietor. With the opening and improvement of the public schools its prosperity declined, in 1850 he became connected with the Tribuna, in which he was a stockholder at the time of his death. He never ceased, however, to take a deep interest in educational matters, and never lost sight of his pupils, for many of whem he provided employment. For a long time he had a hobby, which was to mtroduce into schools the works of standard authors to replace the present reading books, which he termed the "scrap book" series. He projected such a series and tried to interest publishers in the scheme, even going so far as to translate himself some books from the German. He was the possessor of a fine library and was an earnest reader and student, especially in Shakespearian and classical literature. His tasts in this respect was sometimes taken alvantage of by debtors upon whom he called in the interest of the newspaper with which he was connected. Some of the impecunious learned that by slowly leading the conversation from financial to literary topics he would chat pleasantly for an hour or two, and go away forgetting all about his billa. He entertained the most profound respect for horace Greeley, of whose life and labors. Throughout the anti-slavery agitation he was an intense and active abolitionist, and up to the hour of his death was a strong advocate of the temperance cause. He cherished a deep interest in the college in which he graduated, and always endeavored to meet nis death was a strong advocate of the temper cause. He cherished a deep interest in the colleg which he graduated, and always endeavored to a any of its graduates who came to New York. house was always open to them, and from younger ones his purse, his counsel and his enco agement were never withheld.

RIGHT HON. JAMES HENRY MONAHAN, CHIE

Chief Justice Monahan, whose death was yesterday announced by a cable despatch, was born at Portumna, county Galway, Ireland, in 1805, and had a brilliant university career at Trinity College Dublin, where he gained the gold medal for physical science in 1823. He was called to the Irish Barabout 1828; became Queens Counsel and Solicitor General for Ireland in 1845 and Attorney General for Ireland in 1847. His exercise of the functions of that office during the memorable State prosecutions growing out of the troubles of 1848 brought upon him the denunciations of the recolutionary party at home, but his conduct was highly approved by the British government. He sat in Parliament for Galway as a liberal from February to August, 1847, and in the same year was sworn a member of the Privy Council for Ireland. In 1850 he was elevated to the post of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Ireland. His long administration of that office was unmarked by any noteworthy incident. Dublin, where he gained the gold medal for physical

Lorenzo A. Sykes, an old and highly esteemed civil engineer, long connected with various public works in New Jersey, died recently at his home, in Orange, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Sykes was born in aged seventy-two years. Mr. Sykes was born in 1806, at Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y. When the twenty years of age he became assistant engineer in the construction of the Morcis Canal. Subsequently he became engineer-in-chief. Still later, for several years before 1845, he was chief engineer and superintendent of the New Jersey Railroad. He next became joint lessee of the Morris Canal and after that acted as general superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. In 1866 he went to live at Orange. In 1850 Princeton College made him a Master of Arts in recognition of his services to practical science. He was one of the oldest members of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a devout Episcopalian.

COUNT WYDENBRUCK, AUSTRIAN MINISTER The Austrian papers announce the death in Vienna, last month, of Count Wydenbruck, Chamberlain to the Emperor, and late Austrian Envoy in Washington. the Emperor, and late Austrian Envoy in Washington. Count Wydenbruck was formerly Secretary to the Austrian Embassy in London, and was as well known in society as he was exteemed by all. His mission to America fell in the days of the unfortunate Mexican expedition, and it was through him that the Austrian government, becoming aware of the danger attending the life of the Emperor Maximilian, was able to enlist the sympathies of the American Republic in favor of the heroic Emperor, and secure to the House of Hapsburg the consoling knowledge that, if the life of their illustrious relative could not be saved at least no effort was spared in the endeavor to obtain that end.

AIME STANISLAS DARBLAY, FRENCH DEPUTY. M. Aimé Darblay, known as Darblay jeune, to dis tinguish him from his elder brother, the late Deputy of eighty-four years. He was born at Auvers, November 29, 1794, served as a volunteer under Napoleon during the "hundred days" of 1815, became commander of a battalion of the National Guard, Mayor of Corbeil and Deputy in the Corps Lensatif. He was a wealthy oorn merchant and miller as Corbeil, and left an estate valued at 70,000,000.

P. B. JENKINSON, F. G. S. The death took place on November 18, at Bawtry, near Doncaster, England, of Mr. F. B. Jenkinson neer Poncaster, England, of Mr. F. B. Jenkinson, F. G. S., of Swinton, near Rotherham, who was very widely known throughout South Yorkshire, North Derbyshire and other mining districts as a strong advocate of the rights of the working miner, by whom his loss will be keenly felt. The cause of death was gastric fever.

The War Department is advised of the death of Colonel Marshal Howe, United States Army, (Re-tired.)

THE SOCIALISTIC PARTY.

A new section of the socialistic party was for A new section of the socialistic party was formally opened at No. 12 Leonard street last evening by Robert H. Bartholomee, the chief organizer of the main section. The section was styled "The First Assembly District Section," and Jacob Kneisel was elected organizer, Carl Ernst secretary and John D. Kinkel treasurer. The feature of the affair, however, was the enrolment of the first colored Communist in the country in the person of George Mack. On being handed his red card of membership he amounced his intention of forming a socialist section composed of colored citizens residing in this city.